

Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1855.

The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.
Circulation Over Two Thousand!!

In this Paper the Laws of Congress are Published by Authority.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. David R. Atchison,
of Missouri.

The Law and Order Convention.

According to previous notice, a very large assemblage, delegates of the various counties, met in Leavenworth, on the 14th inst. The convention was organized by calling Gen. Richardson, of Doniphan, to the Chair, and Dr. Stringfellow, of Atchison, to act as Secretary. A committee was appointed to select officers for the convention, who reported at the afternoon session. Gov. Shannon was unanimously selected as President. Upon being introduced, he addressed the meeting for more than an hour in a very able and earnest manner, and to the entire satisfaction of all present. His address satisfied all that he was an able, liberal, devoted patriot; States Rights to the back-bone. We shall not do him the injustice of attempting even a synopsis of his admirable effort.

After he was through, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the views and feelings of the convention. They will be found in another column, and we are satisfied that no true patriot will hesitate to endorse every sentiment in the whole of them.

The convention then adjourned till after supper.

When they reassembled, the resolutions were read, and before being submitted, Surveyor General Calhoun addressed the convention in their favor, and for two hours he held the vast assemblage spell-bound, except when an involuntary burst of applause would be heard.

His speech was the most scathing and terribly crushing exposure of Reeder and his Topeka confederate traitors, that we ever heard. He showed that the whole thing originated in Massachusetts, and was a move of the Abolitionists, to have its influence in the next Presidential race. He denounced Abolitionism and Free-Soilism in more unmeasured terms than we have ever heard it, (from the fact, we suppose, that he has lived amongst them and knows them.)

When he finished, so universal was the satisfaction, that no one could be induced to speak.

A committee was then appointed to prepare an address to the people of Kansas and the Union, setting forth the true state of affairs here. Gen. Calhoun is chairman of the committee.

Everything passed off pleasantly and harmoniously, and we are sure that good will follow, as the sensible portion of the Free-Soilers, who are not fanatics, will feel that it is utterly folly and madness to pursue their opposition further, except in a lawful manner.

Another Attempt upon the Life of Pat. Laughlin.

The Free-Soilers have issued an edict that this patriot must be dispatched. For exposing the nefarious and treasonable designs of this faction of nullifiers, his life is to be sacrificed. We learn from several reliable citizens of Doniphan, K. T., that an attempt was made about a week ago, by the Free-Soilers of Doniphan or neighborhood, to abduct Pat. Laughlin. He was confined to his bed, not yet having recovered from the wound inflicted by Collins, and between the hours of twelve and daylight, a party of armed men attempted to gain entrance through the window of his bed-room. Several shots being fired by a person rooming with Laughlin, induced the party to believe that a larger force was guarding him, and they decamped in double quick time. Laughlin, from the excitement, and his attempt to get out of the bed, received a back-set; but we are happy to state at this writing that he is convalescent, and in a fair way of recovery. The citizens of Doniphan have determined to protect Pat. Laughlin from the threats of the Free-Soilers, and have established a night watch around his dwelling, to prevent his becoming a prey to such midnight assassins. Such occurrences as the above cannot but open the eyes of the most blinded. That Laughlin's statement is true, none will now doubt, or why this double attempt upon his life? We have pointed to these very evils, and repeatedly told the timid Pro-Slavery men that when the Free-Soilers had reached a certain point in number, that we would not be safe in our beds. That time is now upon us, and to protect the honest portion of the community, every Free-Soiler should be expelled from the Territory of Kansas.

We are for an immediate war upon these midnight assassins. If our lives are to be sacrificed, let it be done on the Battle Field, defending our rights, but not lying quietly in our beds, and witness the knife of the assassin fall upon our throats. We council all Pro-Slavery men to go PREPARED to encounter these cut-throats, and when a difficulty does arise, let it be a "war to the knife, and knife to the hilt."

Things We Have Never Seen.

We have never seen it fail, that when a merchant advertised liberally in the "Squatter Sovereign," that his business did not greatly increase.

We have never seen a man fail in business, who liberally patronized and paid the printer.

We have never seen a zealous professed Abolitionist, who was not an intolerable bigot. Having such supreme regard for the slave, they have nothing but wormwood for all who differ from them in any degree.

We have never seen a free trader, who did not think that the government should protect his particular interest.

We have never seen a third party in politics which was not ready to sell out to the highest bidder.

We have never seen a politician who was perpetually pleading conscience, who was not an impracticable dunce, or an arch intriguer.

We have never seen one who condemned expediency in all cases, that would not adopt any expedient to promote his own ends.

We have never seen a public man who professed great love for the people, who would not betray their interest when occasion should require.

We have never seen a politician who left his own party for the sake of promotion, who was not despised by all parties.

We have never seen a man who labored to form a new party, who did not expect to be placed at its head.

We have never seen a politician who was perpetually crying out "aristocracy," who was not himself a thorough aristocrat, in the circle in which he moved.

We have never seen a clergyman who preached politics on the Lord's Day, who promoted his own interests, the peace of the parish, or the success of the party he attempted to sustain.

We have never seen a professed Pro-Slavery Journalist justify the course of the Free-Soilers of Kansas, whose Editor was not in heart an Abolitionist.

We have never seen one article published in the St. Louis Intelligencer, and other papers of like stamp, that would tend to promote the interest of the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas. On the other hand, we have seen "aid and comfort" extended to our enemies, our motives impugned, our acts misrepresented, and our leaders abused.

We do not say that these things did not occur; but we can truly say that we have not seen them, and if they did frequently occur, we should probably have met with them now and then.

Kansas for Freedom.

The vote of Gov. Reeder at the Free-State Election on the 9th inst. will doubtless far exceed that for Whitfield on the 1st. And the former was cast entirely by bona fide residents of Kansas, while more than half the votes for Whitfield at his own vote for that express purpose. In fact, two-thirds of Whitfield's entire vote was polled in the settlements along the Missouri border; back from this, there is substantially no Pro-Slavery party in the Territory. The fraudulent voting, the imposed Legislature and the tyrannical laws of the Missouri invaders, have united the settlers upon Reeder, and in an earnest desire to be promptly admitted into the Union as a Free State. Such is the substance of many letters and other advices from the Territory. Kansas can only be dragged into submission to slavery by the recognition at Washington of the Missouri's bowie-knife assemblage as a bona fide Kansas Legislature, and the consequent enforcement of its acts as binding laws of Kansas. Should this be done either directly or through the recognition of Whitfield as Delegate, Kansas becomes a conquest of the slaveholders—a mere appendage of Western Missouri. Her gallant pioneers can defy their overbearing neighbors, but they cannot measure swords with the Federal Government. Let the power of Congress and the President be thrown into the scale of Slavery, and the settlers must succumb. All that remains to be done is to bring public opinion to bear on Congress, so as to insure the reception of Reeder as Delegate and the admission of Kansas as a State under the Free Constitution which will speedily be framed and adopted. Let New York and Massachusetts speak decisively and unanimously their demand that all legal and foreign impediments to the admission of Free Kansas shall be swept away, and we shall have her fairly in the Union and ready to cast her vote for a Republican President in 1856.—New York Tribune.

Greely sometimes tells the truth, though it may tell against him. The above is a clear admission, that the only hope of Abolitionizing Kansas, is the tyrannical action of Congress in declaring her a Free State, with a constitution purporting to emanate from a mob in Kansas, but very probably cut and dried by Massachusetts. A most forlorn hope, but with matter

enough in it to agitate Congress during its entire session.

Gov. Reeder will probably have a wretched minority in the lower house to support his pretensions, but in the Senate the mob constitution will have a miserable chance indeed. With a mere pitiful vote of less than three thousand pretended votes, in the Territory, they have a beautiful chance to be received as a State.

It is well known that the vote they pretend to have polled is double as large as they can really poll at any regular election and the real strength of the Pro-Slavery party is more than double what was polled.

The truth is that the men of the Territory from the west who came as Free State men, are so disgusted at the lies and treachery of the abolition faction, that they will not act longer with them, and are prepared whenever the time comes to vote between negro slavery and abolitionism, they will not hesitate a moment, but will vote for slavery, for the negro, and freedom for the white man. They are not willing to lend themselves to the treacherous faction who are aiming to dupe them into the support of free-negroism.

Let the good men of the North, men who love the Union, stand firm, and the villainous, disunion, infidel crew will be crushed, never more to rise.

Let them succeed, and anarchy, disunion, civil war will be the inevitable result.

If there is a public man who wishes for the rule of such men as Seward, Greely, Giddings and Fred. Douglass, let him support Reeder, for his seat and the mob application for admission as a State. But if the good old times are to return, let them spurn Reeder and his constitution.

Abolitionism of the Louisville Journal.

This vile sheet has been little of everything, but what it should have been; and while it has been shifting it has put forth sentiments that are abolitionism in their strongest colors. The Courier has been publishing articles from the old files of the Journal, among which we find the following:

"All men have a right to liberty, no matter what color."

"We have ever looked forward to the day when Kentucky should contain within her bounds no bondmen, and we hope to see the light of such a day."

"Many of the best minds of the State are engaged with the subject of Emancipation, and they will express freely their opinions, and act freely upon them."

"We must make up our minds to meet that question, for no human power can stop it."

There is a nice dish of abolition ideas for the consideration of the southern people who read the Journal. These paragraphs were published in the editorial columns of that paper in August 1845.—Now the Journal is the leading Know Nothing paper of Kentucky. These were the sentiments of Prentice, the great Know Nothing; the leader of the mob that murdered women and children and burned houses. There is no reliance to be put in the Journal, for its editor is the most reckless, heartless, conscienceless and truthless specimen of the human race. We hope there are none in Kansas or Missouri who will encourage a paper published on Southern soil to propagate such sentiments. Let such journals be starved out by the Southern people, and if they do flourish, let it not be said that you as a Southerner, are contributing to its support.

To our Southern Exchanges.

Our Southern Exchanges would confer a great favor on us, and at the same time be promoting the cause of the pro-slavery party in Kansas if they would call attention to our paper, and give the terms, and its place of publication. We know of no better method of inducing emigrants to Kansas, than by sending them a journal from which they can gather a true statement of the Agricultural and other resources of our Territory. We receive letters by every mail from the South, asking our terms, and feel confident, were they known we would have an extended circulation throughout that section of the country.

Will our pro-slavery friends in the South notice our paper?

South Carolinians in Kansas.

We had the pleasure, on Wednesday last, of welcoming to Kansas, two young gentlemen, Messrs. Walker and Carr, late of Charleston, S. C. We found them like all Carolinians, generally, men of talents and enterprise, with opinions and tastes suited to the slave State of Kansas. We cordially welcome them to our fair Territory, and offer them our well wishes in any enterprise they may see fit to embark. Too many such sons of the Palmetto State, cannot come to Kansas. We have room and employment for all that may visit us.

MORE EMIGRANTS.—The Kansas fever has broken out in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, Ky., and other Southern States, and many families of wealth and influence are preparing to move to the Territory. We hear of a great many large slave-owners, en route for Kansas, hunting land where they can profitably employ their force.

The Steam Ferry Boat, Lewis Burns, after making a profitable trip to Weston and St. Joseph, has returned to her landing, and is now running her regular trips between Missouri and Kansas.

"Small thanks to you," said a plaintiff to one of his witnesses, "for what you said in this cause." "Ah, sir," replied the conscientious witness, "but just think of what I didn't say."

The Fall Elections.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Returns from all but nine towns give Gardner for Governor a plurality of about 15,000. The Americans have elected the rest of their State ticket by a plurality vote of 10,000.

Chaffee, K. N., elected from the 10th district by a plurality. The House stands 179 Americans, 30 Democrats, 71, republicans and 23 liberty. The K. N. have elected 23 senators, and all others 17.

LOUISIANA.—By telegraph it appears the Democrats have carried the election in Louisiana, after all the demonstrations of rejoicing made by the American party.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Latest election returns indicate a democratic majority for State ticket of about 2,000. R. C. Wickliffe, dem., is chosen Governor of Louisiana. The whole democratic ticket is elected. Congressional delegation will be three democrats and one American.

WISCONSIN.—The returns received embrace a portion of 13 counties. They foot up: Barstow's (dem.) majority 8420. Brashford's do. 7420.

NEBRASKA.—H. P. Bennett, pro-Slavery of Nebraska City, is elected Delegate to Congress, by a small majority B. B. Chapman, of Ohio.

NEW YORK.—The Abolition Ticket has prevailed in this State.

NEW JERSEY.—The Democrats have been completely successful in this State and have secured both branches of the Legislature. The Democrats have elected four of the six States senators, and the next Senate will be composed of eleven Democrats, five Whigs and Know-Nothings. The democratic majority in the State last year was two. This year the House will consist of thirty-seven Democrats, sixteen Whigs, six Know-Nothings and one Temperance man, which is again of two members upon the democratic majority of twelve last year.

WHAT NEXT?—The New York Tribune, the Times, and all the other free-soil papers, the travelling stump speakers, the negro philanthropists—who are so ready at all times to serve any body with a flat nose and kinky head—the strong-minded and weak-headed women, Fred. Douglass and other negro orators—all assert that the tree-soles must resort to "powder, ball, and cold steel," in order to prevent Kansas from being admitted into the Union as a slave State. We opine they will find it as difficult to accomplish their aim with "powder, ball, and cold steel" as with the celebrated "Emigrant Aid" scheme. The Kansas people are 'some' in a fight of that kind! If they don't believe it, just give us a trial.

The finest idea of a thunder storm extent is when Wiggins came home tight. Now Wiggins is a teacher, and had been to a temperance meeting and had drank too much lemonade, or something. He came into the room among his wife's daughters, and just then he tumbled over the cradle and fell whop on the floor. After a while he rose and said:

"Wife, are you hurt?" "No." "Girls are you hurt?" "No."

"Terrible clap, wasn't it?"

CALIFORNIA.—Recent arrivals from this State report that the Know Nothings have succeeded in electing their candidate for Governor by a small majority. The city of San Francisco has overthrown Know Nothingism by a large majority, but among the miners, who are composed mostly of free soilers from the free States, and have been long trying to oust the Chinese and Mexicans from among them, the Know Nothing vote was very strong. This was to have been expected in a free State, where southern people were denied the right to settle with their property.

Although the want of religion was regretted by many on a dying bed, no one has ever repented of living a pious life.

Love, the tooth ache, smoke, a cough and a tight boot, are things which cannot possibly be kept secret very long.

THE TOBACCO CASE.—The South Side (Va.) Democrat states that the horn bug is making great ravages on the tobacco crop in that section. In Dinwiddie and Prince Edward counties, the crops are said to be very much injured.

A NEW SHOT TOWER.—Two hundred feet in height, and constructed entirely of iron, is about being built on Centre street New York. It is to be sufficiently strong to bear a weight of five tons at the extreme top.

AN ANEMOMETER.—At the great Paris exhibition, an instrument is exhibited, by which the force of the winds can be measured with great facility and the utmost exactness. It was invented by Vice Admiral Kruger, of the Swedish Navy.

A pair of splendid chandeliers, in bronze and gilt, were put on board the San Jacinto, at New York, being a portion of the presents from our government to the Emperor of Japan.

"Small thanks to you," said a plaintiff to one of his witnesses, "for what you said in this cause." "Ah, sir," replied the conscientious witness, "but just think of what I didn't say."

Law and Order Convention.

In pursuance of previous notice the convention met at Leavenworth, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The largest house that could be obtained in the place was full to overflowing. At 8 o'clock, P. M. Rees called the convention to order, and on his motion, Gen. W. P. Richardson was chosen President, pro tem, and Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, Secretary, pro tem. On motion of L. J. Eastin, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to report the permanent officers of the convention:

John A. Halderman, Col. D. M. Johnston, Gen. G. W. Clark, Judge S. A. Williams, A. T. Pattie, Jas. C. Thompson, and G. W. Perkins, Esq.

On motion of G. W. Perkins, the chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee of credentials, to report the delegates in attendance upon the convention:

John A. Halderman, G. W. Perkins, J. H. Stringfellow, J. C. Thompson, L. J. Eastin, Wm. G. Mathias, G. W. Clark, Thos. T. Sloum, S. A. Williams, D. M. Johnston, A. Payne, Amos Rees, and Wm. P. Richardson.

On motion of R. Rees, the convention adjourned till half-past one o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

L. J. Eastin, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported the following as an imperfect list of the delegates present, viz:

DOUGLASS COUNTY.—J. Christian, Hon. A. Maynard, G. W. Johnston, G. W. Clark, B. C. Brooks, R. C. Bishop, J. Crockett, A. Justice, S. J. Jones, Thos. Cramer, A. Payne, Hon. A. B. Wade, Hon. J. Whitlock, W. L. West, Wm. G. Mathias, Amos Rees, J. Wolf, J. S. Norris, E. G. Leek, S. M. Salter, S. Hopper, Gov. Wilson Shannon, H. P. Mole, Chas. B. Donaldson, J. B. Donaldson, DONIPHAN COUNTY.—Gen. W. P. Richardson, Col. D. M. Johnston, S. E. Morris, S. T. Sellers, J. H. Thompson.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—A. T. Pattie, W. F. Dyer.

NEMAH COUNTY.—Jas. E. Thompson, Jas. P. Dixon, J. C. Thompson.

ARCHERSON COUNTY.—Hon. R. L. Kirk, P. P. Wilcox, Dr. J. H. Stringfellow.

BOURBON COUNTY.—Hon. S. A. Williams, Hon. Wm. Barbee.

SUMNER COUNTY.—Gen. H. J. Strickler, John Martin, C. B. Payne, W. S. Hays, Dr. L. Croysdale, C. B. Donaldson, Jas. G. Bailey, Geo. Bailey.

JOHNSON COUNTY.—E. A. Hutchinson, Capt. Jos. Parks, Morris Silverheels, J. Flint, Graham Rogers, Charles Bluejeck.

SHARPE COUNTY.—Dr. F. Hollingsworth, D. A. Grover, Joel Hart, R. R. Rees, L. J. Eastin, W. H. Adams, John A. Halderman, G. W. Perkins, J. M. Alexander, A. Payne, W. P. Richardson, Hiram Kitcher, D. J. Johnson, J. M. Lyle, B. H. Twombly, G. B. Pantan, L. Ker, B. F. Simmons, J. I. Moore, S. Paul, W. W. Corum, El Moore, J. R. Roundy, David Donohoe, Hiram Kitcher, E. M. Rankin, John Calhoun, S. D. Pitcher, J. H. Day, G. D. Todd, Jarrett Todd, Wm. H. Wood, S. H. Rogers, Thos. T. Sloum, Michael Kelly, J. C. Gist, M. Taylor, A. Russell, Thos. Scott, A. J. Isaacs, G. W. McLane, Thos. C. Hughes, and 200 others.

Mr. Halderman, chairman of committee on permanent officers for the convention, reported the following named persons, who were unanimously elected:

President—Gov. WILSON SHANNON.

Vice Presidents—Hon. S. D. LeCompte, Gen. G. W. Clark, T. C. Sloum, I. B. Donaldson, Col. G. W. Perkins, Hon. A. McDonald, Gen. S. A. Williams, Hon. R. R. Rees, Hon. E. M. Rankin, Judge John A. Halderman, Gen. W. P. Richardson, Col. J. C. Burge, Col. B. H. Twombly.

Secretaries—Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, L. J. Eastin, James H. Thompson, Judge S. A. Williams, Gen. Geo. W. Clark, Thos. T. Sloum, S. E. Morris, W. L. Halsey, J. C. Gist, M. Taylor, A. Russell, Thos. Scott, A. J. Isaacs, G. W. McLane, Thos. C. Hughes, and 200 others.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of thirteen to prepare an address to the people of the United States, and the Territory of Kansas.

On motion, the convention adjourned till half past six o'clock, P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President announced the committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States, viz:

John Calhoun, from Ill., James Christian, from Ky., Thos. P. Sloum, from Pa., George W. Clark, from Ark., Amos Rees, from La., Geo. W. Perkins, from Va., I. B. Donaldson, from Ill., G. W. Johnson, from Va., John A. Halderman, from Ky., A. B. Wade, from Pa., Ira Norris, from N. H., O. B. Dickinson, from N. Y., and W. H. Marvin, from Iowa.

On motion of Mr. Halderman, Gov. Wilson Shannon, was added to the committee to prepare the address, and made the chairman thereof.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That we, the people here assembled believing the constitution of the U. S. and the Law passed in pursuance thereof, to be sufficient for the protection of our rights, be of person and property, and that in the observance of the same, are vested our only hopes of security for Liberty and the Union, and that we will maintain the same at all hazards.

2. Resolved, That in every government, whether Monarchical, Aristocratical, Democratical, or Republican, the liberty, the life, and the property of no individual is safe unless the Laws passed by the properly constituted authorities are strictly and freely obeyed.

3. Resolved, That we hold the doctrine to be strictly true, that no man or set of men are at liberty to resist a law passed by a legislative body, legally organized, unless they choose by their actions, to constitute themselves rebels and traitors, and should be frowned upon and denounced by every lover of civil liberty and the perpetuity of the Union.

4. Resolved, That the persecution in this Territory, by certain persons professing to be the peculiar friends of human freedom, is at variance with all law, and entirely subversive of good order, and is practical a barrier to the settlement of the Territory, and should be frowned upon and denounced by every lover of civil liberty and the perpetuity of the Union.

5. Resolved, That the reputation of the land properly constituted authorities of this Territory, by the agents and servants of the Massachusetts Aid Society, and the armed preparation of such agents and servants to resist the execution of the laws of Kansas, are treasonable and revolutionary in their character, and should be crushed at once by the strong, united arm of all lovers of law and order.

6. Resolved, That the admission of Andrew H. Reeder to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, would be in violation of all precedent, and would have a tendency to encourage treason against all good government, and that the same would be an outrage upon the citizens of Kansas.

7. Resolved, That the convention lately assembled at Topeka, to form a constitution, for a State Government, called and elected by, and composed of members of one political party, the so-called "Free State Party," and never called nor elected by the PEOPLE OF KANSAS, would have been a farce if its purposes had not been treasonable, and any constitution presented by such a convention is unworthy the serious consideration of freemen, and if presented

ed to Congress, as the Constitution of KANSAS should be scouted from its halls as an insult to its intelligence, and an outrage upon our sovereign rights.

8. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the Kansas Nebraska Act, and more especially that part of which repeals the Missouri Compromise, and enforces the principle that the people of the North have a right to decide for themselves what domestic institutions they will or will not have.

9. Resolved, That the Kansas Nebraska Bill recognizes the true principles of Republican Government, and that we feel that we are as fit for, and as capable of self Government, as we were when citizens of the States, and that we denounce any attempt on the part of Congress, or the citizens of other States to interfere with, or control, our domestic affairs.

10. Resolved, That as citizens of a Territory, not having any right to the expression of our voice in the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Nation, yet we cannot refrain from the expression of our gratitude to the Democrats of the Northern States for their untiring support of the true principles of Government, contained in the organic law of this Territory.

11. Resolved, That we condemn and scold the falsehoods of the abolitionist and free soil prints throughout the country, in misrepresenting the facts growing out of the organization of this Territory, all of which are calculated to mislead public sentiment abroad, and retard the growth and settlement and prosperity of this Territory.

12. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention, the Law and Order party, the States Rights party, and the citizens of this Territory, do hereby pledge ourselves to sustain the organic Law of the Territory, and the acts of the properly constituted authorities in pursuance thereof, and we hereby pledge ourselves to support and sustain Gov. Shannon in the execution of the laws of the Territory, and we will not confederate in the disposition and determination of the Executive to fully and faithfully discharge his duties.

Before the vote was taken on the Resolutions, Gen. John Calhoun, being loudly called for, came forward and delivered a most masterly and powerful speech in favor of sustaining the laws of the Territory, and gave a wondrous rebuke to the participants in, and getters up of the Topeka Convention. He charged it was a plot gotten up by the abolitionists in Massachusetts to make political capital for the next Presidential contest.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Messrs. LeCompte, D. J. Johnson, and G. W. Perkins, being severally called on, made a few remarks, in favor of the objects of the convention.

The Resolutions were then adopted by acclamation.

Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Dr. Stringfellow, thanks of the Convention were tendered the President of the Convention, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this Convention.

On motion of Dr. Stringfellow, it was Resolved, that five thousand copies of the address to the people of the United States, be printed, and a copy be sent to each member of Congress, and the Executive of each State in the Union.

On his further motion, it was Resolved, that the publication of the address be given to the Kansas Herald.

On motion of Gen. W. Clark, all Law and Order papers throughout the United States be requested to publish the proceedings of this convention.

On motion of W. G. Mathias, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

WILSON SHANNON, Pres't.

S. D. LECOMPT, G. W. CLARK, THOS. T. SLOUM, I. B. DONALDSON, G. W. PERKINS, A. McDONALD, Wm. BARBEE, A. J. ISAACS, RUSH ELMORE, J. A. HALDERMAN, W. P. RICHARDSON, J. C. BURGE, B. H. TWOMBLY.

J. H. Stringfellow, L. J. Eastin, James H. Thompson, S. A. Williams, Geo. N. Propper, H. A. Selsey, Secretaries.

The youth who never went to school directed a letter to Eunice Brown, as follows: "You nestle brought." Did it not puzzle the postmaster?

The sensitive actor, who could not sit in the same room with a tea urn on account of its hissing, has just been lulled with a "burst of applause."

"By their fruits ye shall know them," as the farmer exclaimed when he traced his golden pippings to the pockets of some truant school boys.

The following toast was given at Biddleford, July 4th: "The Clergy—all honor to the clergyman who follows his Master instead of his Paymaster."

Mrs. W. walking on one of the wharves in New York, jocosely asked a sailor why a ship was always called 'she.' "O, faith," says the son of Neptune, "because the rigging costs more than the hull."

How much we dreaded in our school-day days to be punished by sitting between two girls. Ah, the force of education! In after years we learned to submit without shedding a tear.

A lawyer, being sick, made his last will and testament, and gave all his estate to fools and madmen! being asked the reason for so doing, he said, "From such I got it, and to such I return it again."

The Indiana Iowa Republican says a log eighteen inches long and ten inches through, was found in Warren co., near St. Charles, in the open prairie which was petrified to a solid flint.

An Irishman being asked why he fled from his colors, said his heart was as good as any man's in the regiment, but he protested his cowardly legs would run away with him, whatever he could do.

The British Government has made large purchases of gutta percha knapsacks, manufactured by the American Gutta Percha Company.

In Turkey, whenever a storekeeper is convicted of telling a lie, his house is at once painted black, to remain so for one month.

Indian Bureau—Indian Lands.

In reply to inquiries made by a gentleman writing from